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### PRINCESS FLOUR.

WOULD ONLY BENEFIT THE CZAR.

The Russian Extradition Treaty Discussed by a Former Resident of the Empire.

NEW YORK, April 1 .- A lecture on the

Russian-American treaty was delivered tonight by Nicholos Aleimikoff, chairman of the executive committee of the Russian-American National League. The lecturer, who was a student at Kief, in southern Russia, spoke of the treaty from both a Russian and American standpoint, and especially of its effect in relation to political offenses. The clause relating to political offenses, he said, was of no benefit to this country, but would only benefit the Czar. It was not a treaty that ought to be legalized by America. The Russian revolutionists had never been assassins or murderers, but had at all times been driven to terrorism by the action and treatment of the Russian autocracy. If the treaty was accepted by the American government. Russian political offenders would be thrown into the same category with the criminal offenders in that country. Under the proposed treaty, forgery was made a crime. If a person in Russia was at all hostile to the government, he would have to forge a passport to get out of the country with, offense, would be extraditable. Any man of advanced thoughts was offensive to the Russian government, and as soon as discovered was usually spirited away, and his friends never hard of him again. Schools in Russia were closed if it was found that the teachings were more advanced than were allowed by the government. It would be unworthy of the government and the people of the United States to aid in the barbarous practices of the Russian autocracy, which, it was maintained, were morally incompetent to try the revolutionists whom their own despotism had created. The treaty was a treaty not with a people, but with a class.

FORGED CHINESE CERTIFICATES.

How Many Celestials Secured Entrance to the United States by Way of Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 2-If the investigation into the methods of the Chinese at this port, and on Puget sound, commenced by Special Treasury Agent Noyes, is carrevelations will be made. Customs Inspector Todd, of Vancouver, B. C., who arrived last night, says that the steamer Haytian Republic has been carrying a large number of Chinese to Portland from Vancouver on every trip, and that but a small proportion has been sent back, until the last trip, when thirty-seven were deported. He says these Chinese all have certificates, which are procured from Portland and Salem, and that notaries and lawyers in the two cities are in the business of furnishing them. Chinamen send their photographs, which are attached to bogus certificates. For these certificates they pay \$60, the Haytian Republic charges them \$50 fare, and then they have to pay an agent \$10 to see that they get in all right. The Tacoma Ledger this morning published a letter purporting to be instructions from the Gin Wong Company, of Hong Kong, to prominent persons of Portland, instructing them how to smuggle into the United States and take care of sixty-seven Chinese who came over on the steamer Haytian Republic a week ago. The letter also states that the price to be paid the smuggler is \$90 a head, and in three special cases \$175. Twenty-five dollars is also to be paid to Mrs. Virgil Moor, of Portland, as soon as the Chinamen arrived. Five Chinese are now held at Astoria awaiting deportation, it having been discovered that the names of five wellknown business men of that city had been forged to the certificates.

FOR HIS MOTHER'S SAKE.

A Mangled Brakeman Cuts His Throat Rather than Be a Burden to His Parent.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 2 .- Yesterday James Chambers, of Lexington, Va., who was a brakeman on the Chesapeake & Ohio ratiroad, was found dead near Hinton, this State, It appears that he fell from a freight train and was run over, losing a leg and arm. By his side was found a note to his mother, in which he said: "Rather than be a burden to you I will end my life." His throat was cut and the knife was found in

### WILL DEFY INJUNCTIONS

Toledo Engineers and Firemen Decide to Stand by the Ann Arbor Strikers.

Rather than Handle Freight from Ashley's from Chief Arthur or any Other Person.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Tolebo, O., April 2, - Meetings of engineers and firemen were held in this city to-day, at which it was decided to stand by the Ann Arbor strikers, no matter what the decision of the court expected to be handed down to-morrow may be. When asked what action would be taken in case the decision is adverse to the men, the leaders say that Ann Arbor freight will not be touched under any conditions. The suggestion that this could not be done with respect to the law in case the courts decide all boycotts illegal, brought out the following statement:

"The injunction has been brought to prevent Chief Arthur from ordering the engineers on roads connecting with the Ann Arbor to refuse to handle the freight and cars of that road because there is a strike among its engineers and firemen. We have no doubt that the preliminary injunction granted by Judge Ricks will be made perpetual. That does not prevent the mea quitting work, does it? The fact is, Chief Arthur has not the power to order a boycott or strike, anyway. The members of the brotherhood simply quit without orders from anyone, and it will be a task for the courts to reach the power which causes boycotts by means of injunctions. We shall simply resign from the service of our employers when we are asked to handle Ann Arbor business."

Judge Ricks will open court at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will give his decisions in the cases of the engineers who are charged with contempt of his mandatory order issued on March 11 in Cleveland. He will also read the decision reached by himself and Judge Taft on the application for the perpetuation of the order restraining Chief Arthur from ordering a boycott of the Ann Arbor road or a strike on roads handling Ann Arbor busi-

The Proposed New Railway Organizations Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 2.-Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, leaves to-morrow for Cedar Rapids, where an adjourned meeting will be held of the executive officers of various brotherhoods of railway employes. Reports will be made on the progress of the plan of system federations. for which there is a provision in both the engineers' and firemen's constitutions. This is the proposed compromise movement in lieu of the general or national federation. At the first meeting in December the engineers were not represented. The idea of system federation is to bring together an advisory body composed o representatives of the different orders on a railway system when any one order has a grievance with the employes. Its ten-dency would be to check ill-advised strikes, the consent of all being necessary to bring about a strike.

Mr. Sargent has received a letter from the attorney of the Ann Arbor road saying President Ashley is anxious to have the trouble with the men adjusted. No direct overture for a meeting to that end is made. however.

World's Fair Carpenters May Strike, CHICAGO, April 2.-Leaders of the union carpenters at Jackson Park held a conference at the grounds, to-day, and decided to strike unless the exposition authorities agree to employ men. They decided union to submit the proposition to the council of administration at a special meeting, to be held at 9 o'cleck to-morrow evening. In event that the council asks for time to consider the question. President Cogswell, of the carpenters' council, will offer to submit the case to arbitration and abide by the result. The only point involved is whether or not non-union labor shall be employed at the park.

"NOW YOU LOOK PRETTIER."

Remark of an Unknown Scoundrel as He Cut

Off the Tresses of a Young Girl.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., April 2,-Danville is possessed of a freak who has a mania for severing the flowing tresses of young ladie s. Last evening, when the front door bell rang at the residence of Frank Brady, there was no one at home except Miss Nellie Brady, aged sixteen, and the domestic. Miss Brady opened the door. She was immediately seized by a man who, with a pair of scissors, severed her braid of hair from her head. After throwing the hair down and remarking "Now, you look pret-tier," he took a hurried departure. He was a middle aged man, and a stranger to Miss

Millionaire's Wife Sues for Divorce. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KANSAS CITY, April 2.-Julia Coates, the wife of J. L. Coates, millionaire, proprietor of the Coates House, and eldest son of Ker-

sey Coates, now dead, has brought suit for divorce, alleging incompatibility of temper and repeated indignities, and asking for almony. The suit was filed last week, but was kept from the public until yesterday. Mrs. Coates is now in Philadelphia, and efforts are being made to induce her to with-draw the suit. Mr. Coates will not contest the case in the event she refuses.

Congressman Hooker Will Recover. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Mr. Allen Hooker, son of Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi, who was seriously injured last night by being struck by a cable car, said this evening that his father was resting quietly and was perfectly conscious. The attending surgeon, said Mr. Hooker, stated that he could not discover any fracture, nor were there any symptoms of internal injuries. With careful and quiet treatment the physician believed that Congressman Hocker would recover.

### SHANKLIN FASTIDIOUS

Intimation that Unless He Shrinks His "Big Head" He May Not Get Any Office.

He Wants a Better Place than the Public Printership, but There Is Danger that Even that May Be Considered Too Good.

Cleveland and the Ten-Per-Centers Disposed to Punish the Sulky Editor.

Colonel Matson's Chances Also Waning-Call on Governor Matthews to Appoint a Commission to Visit Chickamaga Battlefield.

ACHILLES SHANKLIN. The Sulking Editor Warned to Lower His Mark a Peg or He May Get Nothing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 2-Intimation has come to the President that editor Shanklin does not want the public printership. Mr. Shanklin wants a place with more salary and less work. He would not be satisfied with \$4,500 a year, even though there was much patronage and power attached to the office in various ways.

In the most friendly way the suggestion is made to Mr. Shanklin and his friends, through the Journal, that if he is really qualified for the public printership-and he knows better than any body else—he would do well to accept the place. There is a growing current of opposition to Mr. Shanklin in Washington, and if he is too fastidious he may get nothing. In the first place there are the "ten-per-centers," whom Mr. Shanklin denounced during the campaign for opposing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. They are all "agin" him. If there is any one among the eleven Representatives from Indiana who favors openly the recognition of Mr. Shanklin it is the member from the First district. While there is not open hostility to him upon the part of the other ten members, the Journal correspondent has heard of no efforts from any of them in his behalf, while he has heard of several of them speaking frivol-

ously of Mr. Shanklin's claims and chances. As intimated some days ago, the President is somewhat inclined to punish Mr. Shanklin for his impulsiveness towards Gray and his freedom of speech in general, and he has intimated that he would let the Evansville editor repent awhile before he gave him a place. Mr. Cleveland forgets the "impulsive" utterances of Mr. Shanklin from the balcony of the Grand Hotel in Indianapolis during the campaign last year for the presidential nomination. He forgets that Mr. Shanklin was even more swift in antagonizing the opposition to Grover Cleveland and denouncing the Gray forces than he has recently been. At the present time a bird in hand is worth several thousand in the bush. A Democrat may be roiling in luxury to-day, and be a pauper to-morrow. He may be able to get a good thing now, and not be capable of commanding anything in the near future. The best friend in official life the Evansville editor has here is Secretary Gresham. WATSON LIKELY TO "GET LEFT."

It woks as though Congressman C. C.

Matson, of Greencastle, was to be counted out in this deal of offices. With Gray and Morss provided with good places, and Shanklin booked for a position of almost equal rank, it is not to be supposed that Colonel Matson will be offered anything which he could afford to accept. The commissionership of internal revenue is to go back to Miller, of West Virginia, and the Utah governorship has been promised to a resident of that Territory. The second comptrollership has been placed. Where is Colonel Matson at, anyway? He was to have been provided for last week. Every position which public opinion among the Hoosiers here has assigned to him has been gobbled up by some other fellow.

Ex-Congressman Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne, is about the most distressed man in the office-seeking colony here from the Hoosier State. He is said to have not smiled during the past fortnight. He looks like a man who had just lost all his friends and had been sentenced to hard labor on e desert of Sahara. The Judge is whole unable to decide in his mind whether he is really supported in his ambition by any one or is to have a favor of any dimension. He is almost uncommunicative, and continnes to declare that he is seeking no office. A little frankness now and then would be like blue mass and podophyllin to a bilious temperament like Judge Lowry's.

Gen. Daniel Macauley does not intend to remain longer than this month in the new office to which he has been assigned-that of chief clerk of the Bureau of Immigration. General Macauley will soon enter into private business. He has now a number of propositions under consideration, but none of them come exactly up to his wishes. It has been intimated by some green-eyed Democrats from Indiana, who are vainly seeking positions, that General Macauley is trying to continue in office under a Democratic administration. On the contrary, he is not. He was asked to fill the place to which he has been assigned for a few weeks only, as a personal favor to the Secretary of the Treasury. General Macauley was the first Republican to tender his resignation after the inauguration of President Cleveland.

Capt. William M. Meredith, formerly of Indianapolis, where he has a host of friends, but now of Chicago, will be re-lieved from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing about July 1, next. He will be succeeded by Claud Johnson, of Lexington, Ky., who is now in a position at the bureau, and being coached for the place. Captain Meredith has been one of the most efficient and popular chiefs the bureau has ever had, and he will leave official life with not only a good record, but with many friends he has made as a federal officer.

It has been definitely determined that an army officer, either upon the active or re-tired list, cannot be "assigned" or "de-tailed," or appointed as such to fill the office of Commissioner of Pensions without a special act of Congress. The federal statutes specifically state that when an army officer accepts an office from the government-meaning directly an office requiring confirmation by the Senate-he ceases to become an officer of the army. The same is true of an officer of the navy. This settlers the proposed transfer of the Pension Office to the War Department without special action by Congress in more than

A. Johnson, of Tiffin, O., is at the St. James. He has his eye upon an office. It is understood that the next position which will go to Ohio will be given to Hon. J. E. Neal, of Hamilton, and that it will be the Liverpool consulate.

OUR GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY. He Is Reminded that He Can Appoint a Com-

mission to Visit Chickamauga Battlefield. Special to the Indiapapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 2-War Department officials, members of the Chickamauga Commission and distinguished warriors in private life here who are taking a keen interest in the subject are expecting Governor Matthews to appoint a commission from among the Indiana veterans to visit the battlefield of Chickamanga during this spring or summer and locateithe positions occupied by Indiana troops during that great struggle, despite the fact that the Legislature failed to make any appropriation to meet the expenses of a commission. It will be recalled that the Indiana Legis-

lature had a bill before it at the session just closed which authorized Governor Matthews to designate a commission for the purpose, and making a small appropriation to pay the expenses, but the measure failed after adoption by the Senate. The House was too parsimonious and narrow in its views upon such a project, as it was upon the proposition to make an appropriation to defray the expense of entertaining the G. A. R. encampment at Indianapolis next September.

Governor Matthews can appoint a commission to visit the Chickamauga field and leasts the points where the Indiana boys.

locate the points where the Indiana boys faced and fought the enemy, and he needs no authority from the Legislature. He can select such soldiers as are willing to pay their own expenses and who were engaged in the campaign around Chattanooga, and especially the Chickamauga fight proper. There are probably hundreds of officers or privates, men who fought with and without commissions, in Indiana now who would not only accept the duty and pay their own expenses, but regard the appointment by the Governor as an honor, as certainly it would be an honor. The Governors of New Jersey and Alabama have appointed commissions under just such cir-cumstances as now confront Governor Mat-thews. The Governor of Alabama has ap-pointed upon his commission both Union and Confederate soldiers, as Alabama had citizens upon both sides in that great bat-

tle. The Governors of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky have already appointed, or will appoint, commissions under authority of their legisla-War Department officials say it would be a shame upon the State of Indiana if she overlooked the important part her sons took in the historic campaign around Chattanooga and the great battle of Chickamau-ga, where a national park has been estab-lished, and where thousands of visitors from every part of the world will go annually for ages to come. Indiana had the second largest number of troops engaged in that battle, and distinguished herself in valor and patriotism. There is nothing to even indicate where the Hoosier "boys" fought, or to show that Indiana was represented in that sanguinary engagement The Indiana commissioners could go to the field at any time, and by simply indicating their convenience, would be met at Chattanooga and given every attention and assistance in locating the positions by members of the Chickamauga commission appointed by authority of Congress, under whose direction maps are being prepared and history written. This commission is also directing the extensive improvements being made upon the Chickamauga National

ANOTHER PERSONA NON GRATA. Cleveland's Consul-General to Vienna Not

Likely to Be Received There. WASHINGTON, April 2.—Cable messages from Vienna, stating that the anti-Semitto organizations and other bodies in that city are vigorously protesting against the reception of Max Judd, of Missouri, a Hebrew citizen of the United States and a native of Austria, nominated and confirmed as Consul-general to Vienna, have necessarily recalled the Keiley incident of Mr. Cleveland's previous administration in connection with the same country. The anti-Semitic feeling, it will be recollected played an important part in the refusal of Austria to receive Minister Keiley, and resulted in the practical suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries for over a year.

Anthony M. Keiley, a citizen of Rich-

mond, Va., was first selected by President Cleveland and his Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, as minister to Italy, but was declared a persona non grata by the King of Italy, on account of some very strong opinions he had publicly expressed as to the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope by the Italian government. Re-signing as minister to Italy on this objec-tion being made known, Mr. Keiley was almost immediately nominated minister to Austria. Here another almost equally fatal objection was encountered. Mr. Mc Lane, then our minister to France, cabled Mr. Bayard May 27, 1885, that Mr. Keiley's position in Vienna would be difficult, if not impossible, in consequence of the fact that his wife was a Jewess. To this intimation Mr. Bayard replied that Mr. Keiley had already sailed, and that "the United States could not constitutionally admit, consider or discuss any supposed disqualifications of its officers based upon religion."

Later in the correspondence this objection was supplanted, according to a dispatch from United States Minister John M. Francis, dated Vienna, June 17, 1885, by the statement of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that "the alleged fact that his |Keiley's | wife was a Jewess did not influence the judgment of his Majesty's government in the premises," but it had been guided by the fact that a "friendly government, a near neighbor, had objected to him as the United States representative at its

Mr. Bayard, however, persisted in holding that the fact that Mr. Keiley's wife was a Jewess was the controlling influence. In a dispatch to Baron Schæffer, the Austrian representative at Washington, of about the same date, he said: "The only objection assigned by Count Kalnoky to receive Mr. Keiley being the religious faith of the latter's wife, was answered by my note of

The upshot of the whole affair was that Mr. Keiley was shunted off to Egypt as one of the judges of the international court there, which position he still retains; that the Austrian minister in Washington was given indefinite leave of absence, and that the United States did not appoint another minister to Austria until the government of that country itself made the first advances more than twelve months afterwards. In view of the facts standing out so prominently in the diplomatic correspondence of the United States it is being asked whether the selection of a Hebrew citizen of the United States for the important position of consul-general in Vienna was intended to renew the former cause of discussion or whether it was merely an accident.

Not Responsible for the Slander. WASHINGTON, April 2-In view of the statements which have appeared during the last two or three days concerning al lowances made to different persons, employed in various ways in the preparation and presentation of the case of the United States before the Behring sea arbitration tribunal, the Secretary of State has sent to the consul of the United States at Paris a dispatch, from which the following

Neither the State nor the Treasury Depart-ment is responsible for the mischievous pub-lication. The administration will do everything in its power to maintain the case of the United States, and to support our agent and counsel be-fore the tribunal of arbitration. Harrington Demands an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- As a result of the controversy between Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, and J. B. Mc-Laughlin, chief of the executive division of the bureau, Mr. Harrington has demanded of Secretary Morton an immediate and full investigation of the administration of the bureau. McLaughlin was suspended by Harrington for insubordination and recommended to the Secretary for dismissal. McLaughlin responded by filing charges of corruption against Harrington. The investigation is expected by the management of the bureau to be made at once.

Will Copy Our Columbian Stamp. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The Bureau of American Republics is informed that the government of Venezuela will issue a new postage stamp, similar in form and size to the new Columbian stamps made by the United States, upon which will appear a representation of the landing made by the subordinates of Columbus, on the coast of Venezuela in the year 1498. This was the first time that the feet of Europeans trod the land of South American continent. The value of the stamp will be about 1 cent and the first issue will be one of one million stamps.

NERVOUS prostration, sleeplessness, opi-um habit, dullness, blues cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Free bottles. Bates House Pharmacy.

### WANT THE APRON STRINGS CUT

Many Canadians Ready to Sunder Their Relations with the Mother Country.

Organizations for the Purpose of Securing Political Union with the United States Now Formed in Almost Every Town.

Appeal for Assistance from Canadians Residing in Uncle Sam's Territory.

Prospective War Between Brazil and Argentina, Growing Out of the Latter's Alleged Insolent Attitude-New Explosive.

WANT TO BE ANNEXED,

Canadians Getting in a Harry to Live Under the Stars and Stripes.

TORONTO, Ont., April 2.-The movement for political union with the United States is developing fast. Almost every town in Ontario and Quebec has its political union organization, through which an active propaganda is carried on. It is believed that the time has now arrived when the Canadian residents in the United States should be asked to assist in the great movement for the unification of the North American continent. An appeal to the Canadians of the West was issued last evening by Elgin Myers, one of the leaders of the political union movement in the province. Mr. Myers is the grown attorney of Dufferin county who was dismissed from his position by Sir Oliver Momant, Premier of Ontario, because of his refusal to repudiate his belief in the movement for political union. The address of Mr. Myers contains nearly two thousand words. After making an appeal to the Canadians who have prospered under the institutions of the United States, the al-

"We are forced to rely on Great Britain for our development, but, unfortunately for us, that empire is in the position of an overgrown man whose heart is too small and weak to propel the life blood to his extremities, which consequently wither and

Concerning the feeling for union, Mr.

"As to the feeling in favor of union among the masses of Canadians, it has become so strong that the important problem now for solution is how to organize the sentiment into a fighting and prevailing force against the political party organizations that always fight shy of the questions containing a disturbing element of unknown quantity. The United States, in the civil war, sacrificed three billions of money and one million of lives to preserve to the United States territory of but a fraction of the importance to them that Can-ada is. The union would for all time free the people of the United States from all danger and menace of foreign wars. Canada, with a population which may in time reach thirty-five or forty millions of people, united with the rest of the British empire in alliance, possibly, with another European country jealous of America's supremacy could, with its four thousand miles of boundary, incapable of defense at all points, inflict untold injury on the United States. Should this occur, the people of the latter country would, when too late, realize the criminal folly of not having saved themselves from so great a calamity when they had the opportunity of doing so with but little effort."

In closing the address Mr. Myers makes an urgent and eloquent appeal to all nativeborn Canadians to help the annexation

WAR NOT IMPROBABLE.

The Relations Between the Brazilian and Argentine Republics Growing Strained. NEW YORK, April 2.- The Herald's 'Valparaiso correspondent says: "Comment is being made upon the long visit to Chill of a leading officer of the Brazilian army. He is here ostensibly studying the Chilian army tactics, but the cordiality with which he has been received and the ease with which he gains information has led to the belief that his real mission is to sound the government on the subject of forming an alliance between Brazil and Chili in the event the former becomes involved in a war with Argentina. A war with Argentina is not improbable and is not far off, judging from the insolent attitude which the government of that republic has assumed toward Brazil. She has given aid to the revolutionists of Rio Grande do Sul, and is imposing needless quarantine re-strictions against Brazil. These and other acts calculated to inflame the citizens of the two republies have not been without result. The war feeling in both countries is pronounced. It is stated that the Brazilian government is negotiating with the Armstrongs for the construction of war ships of a type similar to the cruiser Ninth of July, which is being built for Argentina. Orders have also been given that

### made contracts." NEW EXPLOSIVE,

greater haste be exerted in shipping the

Maneur rifles, for which Brazil recently

A Fatty Substance, of the Consistency of Frozen Cil, Tested in Germany. BERLIN, April 2.- A commission of artillery experts has been testing for several

days at the Justerborg, a new explosive which is intended to replace, ultimately, gunpowder in the German army. The explosive is a brown, fatty substance, of the consistency of frozen oil when exposed in ordinary temperature. It retains that consistency up to 1120 Fahrenheit. A shock or a spark does not set it off. When used in gune the explosion is obtained through contact with another chemical compound. The explosion is almost unaccompanied by smoke, and the detonation is inconsiderable, The recoil is very slight, even when the heaviest charge has been used. The explosive does not heat the weapon sufficiently to cause difficulties in the way of rapid firing, and cartridges once used are easily refilled. For the present rifle, model of 1888, the new compound is not available, but if further tests be as satisfactory as the recent ones, it will be introduced generally in the artillery branch of the service. Four models of new army rifles having many advantages over the rifle now in use have passed successfully the trials of the small arms inspectors. The inventor of all four is Dr. Weiss, of the Gera dynamite

Prefits of the Monte Carlo Casin .. NICE, April 2.- The receipts of the Monte Carlo casino during the year which ended on Friday were larger than in any other year of its existence. They amounted to 24,000,000 france, and warranted the announcement of a dividend of 205 francs per share, the largest dividend yet declared. Five-hundred-franc-shares are now quoted at more than 2,500 francs. The company proposes a plan for splitting every share into five shares, each of a face value of 500 france, and redistributing the stock on this

No Message from the Kalser. BERLIN, April 2 .- More than four thousand men took advantage of the magnificent weather to visit Friedrichsruhe today. Since early morning crowds have gathered before Prince Bismarck's home. Among the first persons from whom Prince Bismarck received congratulatory messages yesterday were the Empress Frederick. Prince George of Prussia, the King et